--Monoclonal antibodies to prostatic cells, are produced by a hybridoma formed by fusing mouse lymphocytes and mouse myeloma cells. The monoclonal antibodies show specificity for a non-soluble, membrane associated, organ specific antigenic determinant limited in its distribution to normal and neoplastic, human prostate epithelial cells. The monoclonal antibodies, specifically 7E11-C5 monoclonal antibodies, may be suitable for diagnostic ~~and therapeutic~~ uses.--

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REMARKS

Claims 1-6, 16-19, 24, and 28-31 are presently under active consideration. Claims 7-15, 20-23, and 26 are canceled with this Amendment. Claims 25, 27, and 32-42, were previously withdrawn pursuant to a restriction requirement. Reconsideration of the captioned case is respectfully requested in light of the above changes and the remarks which follow.

The Examiner states that "the specification does not substantiate the allegations of the abstract that the claimed monoclonal antibody has diagnostic and therapeutic utility because no evidence is presented which demonstrates that this is true." A revised Abstract has been substituted, indicating that the monoclonal antibodies of the present invention may be suitable for diagnostic and therapeutic uses. Support for this language is found in the specification at pages 19-24, wherein *in vitro* and *in vivo* diagnostic and therapeutic uses are discussed. As further indicated at page 8, monoclonal antibodies directed to *non-secretory* antigens, as presently claimed, would be particularly useful for therapeutically targeting cancerous organs, as such antibodies would not be "waylaid" in the circulating plasma the way antibodies against *soluble* antigens would.

The specification is objected to, and claim 15 stands rejected, under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph. The Examiner